

TROTSKY GOES INTO AID OF PETROGRAD

Bolshevik Leader Said to Be
Helping in Defence of
the City.

LENINE TAKEN, IS REPORT

More Red Forces Appear on
Siberian Flank—May Quit
Soviet Russia.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 24.—Leon Trotsky, Bolshevik Minister of War and Marine, is reported to have arrived at Petrograd to arrange for the defence of the city. Every available man, including veterans 70 years old, is said to have been mobilized by the Bolsheviks.

The Petrograd theatres are closed and no one is permitted on the street after 10 o'clock at night.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.

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Omsk, Siberia, Oct. 19 (delayed).—More Red divisions have appeared upon the Siberian flank, one from the northern district and others from the southern front. They indicate that the Bolsheviks intend to make desperate efforts to gain a firm foothold in Siberia in the event of their collapse in European Russia.

Red bands operating around Minusinsk have sustained a crushing defeat from the Cossacks.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Bolsheviks are considering the evacuation of Soviet Russia, according to reports received today from their headquarters. The reported plan is for the removal of the Cabinet to Tashkent, after the abandonment of Moscow, and the withdrawal of the troops on all fronts to Turkestan.

Reports similar to the foregoing reached Copenhagen October 14 from Helsinki. One despatch predicted that if Tulsa, 120 miles south of Moscow, were taken the Bolsheviks would abandon their present position and retreat into Turkestan. Recent reports from Gen. Denikin's front announced that the Soviet forces had begun to fortify the suburbs of Tulsa. War Minister Trotsky having declared that a general battle must be fought outside that town.

BULGARIA REPLIES TO ALLIES' TERMS

Serbian Minister May Sign
Austrian Treaty.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Bulgaria's reply to the peace terms of the allied and associated Powers was handed to Secretary Dasta of the Peace Conference this morning. The time limit for the presentation of the reply expired today.

The answer comprises three parts: the first relating to the political and labor clauses, the second to the territorial provisions and the third to the military, naval, aerial and reparations terms.

Foreign Minister Trumbitch of Serbia, who arrived in Paris yesterday from Belgrade, brought with him authorization from the Serbian Government to sign the Austrian peace treaty, says the Paris Press. The signature, however, may be with reservations, the newspaper adds.

Serbia, like Rumania, failed to sign the Austrian treaty because of objections on the part of the Yugoslavians to the clause in the instrument dealing with racial minorities.

Rumanian Demands Refused.

Rumanian demands for a rectification of the frontiers fixed in the determination of the western borders of Rumania have been refused by the Supreme Council, according to French sources. Rumania, through her premier, J. C. Bratiano, asked that she be given both banks of the Moros River as far as Taza, that the cities of Bekes and Casas be included within her frontiers and that the boundary between Rumania and Hungary be moved westward to a line fourteen miles west of the railway running between the cities of Arad and Temesvar.

In its reply the Supreme Council says that it cannot reconsider the clauses of the agreement, which have been communicated to all the allied Powers and must be considered final. It stated there was no intention to infringe upon the independence of Rumania.

Under the territorial settlement Rumania is given the province of Transylvania in southeastern Hungary with an area of 120,000 square kilometers and rich in minerals. On the other hand Rumania will not retain full control of the Arad-Osaka railroad running north from Arad.

Banat Question Settled.

The council settled the vexed question of the disposition of the Banat by dividing it between Rumania and Serbia, the first being minutely defined in a note communicated to the two States and signed by Secretary Lutaeta of the Peace Conference. According to this Serbia gets most of the county of Hontal, the rich agricultural plain adjoining Serbia on the north, with the towns of Nagy-Kikinda, Nagy-Becskerek, Vencos and Pancevo, lying north and west of Belgrade. Together with this Serbia receives two-thirds of the waterways of the Banat.

Rumania is awarded the counties of Temes and Krass-Szoreny, comprising the eastern half of the Banat, with the towns of Temesvar, Lugo, famous for its mines and steel works; Reschitz and Andina.

ST. THOMAS COMING.

Yacht Race Challenger Will In-

spect Shamrock IV.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Sir Thomas Lipton, challenger for the America's Cup, will sail for New York on the liner Carpathia to-morrow. Sir Thomas plans to remain in the United States for ten or twelve days for the purpose of making an inspection of his yacht Shamrock IV, with which he hopes to lift the cup.

See End of Piano Workers' Strike

Edward D. Jackson, Deputy State Industrial Commissioner, said yesterday that he hopes next week to settle the strike of 10,000 piano workers. Fifty per cent. of the piano manufacturing trade is located in The Bronx. The workers have been out three weeks and the manufacturers have threatened to leave their plants closed for a year if necessary to break the strike.

TEUTON DELEGATES EXPECT EQUAL VOTE

Washington Disagrees With
Labor View Held in Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—It is declared in French labor circles that the German and Austrian delegates to the Washington Labor Conference will be on an equal footing with those of other countries. Despatches exchanged between the French General Labor Federation and the International Syndicalist Bureau read at a meeting of the executive committee of the federation to-night are decided to have made this clear.

The foregoing reiterates a view that is not held by the Washington authorities. Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor has held that only the delegates of nations members of the League of Nations covenant (neither Germany nor Austria being so mentioned) may vote in the coming conference.

WILSON APPEALS FOR RED CROSS

Asks Nation to Join in Third
Great Drive for Mem-
bership.

President Wilson's endorsement of the third Red Cross roll call, a document in which he urges a general response the country over, was made public from the headquarters in this city yesterday. Its temper and strong appeal indicate that the President will not allow his illness to cause him to fall the organization in the preparation for the drive for 20,000,000 new members.

"Our patriotism should stand the test of peace as well as of war," he said in the message, "and it is an intelligent patriotic programme which the Red Cross proposes, a continuance of service to our soldiers and sailors who look to it for many things, and a transference to the problems of peace at home of the experience and methods which it acquired during the war."

"The American Red Cross does not purpose indefinite prolongation of its relief work abroad, a policy which would lay an unjust burden upon our own people and tend to divert the services of the people relieved, but there is a necessary work of completion to be performed before the American Red Cross can honorably withdraw from Europe. The Congress of the United States has imposed upon the Red Cross a continuing responsibility abroad by authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer to the American Red Cross surplus army medical supplies and supplementary and dietary foodstuffs now in Europe as shall not be required by the army, to be used by the Red Cross to relieve the distress which continues in certain countries of Europe as a result of the war."

"To finance these operations, to conduct work which was begun during the war and to carry out some comparatively inexpensive constructive plans for assisting people in Eastern Europe to develop their own welfare organizations, the American Red Cross requires, in addition to membership fees, a sum of money small in comparison with the gifts poured into its treasury by our generous people during the war."

"Both the greater enduring domestic programme and the lesser temporary foreign programme of the Red Cross deserve enthusiastic support, and I venture to hope that its peace-time membership will exceed rather than fall below its war-time membership."

The Atlantic division planned its drive at a meeting of delegates from 125 chapters at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City, which was attended by 20,000 soldiers and 5,000 sailors still in hospitals. The aid of the American Legion in the drive was pledged by Major Bartholo Peterson.

The campaign will start November 2. The campaign in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut is for 5,000,000 members. A call for 1,000 volunteers to put up posters and canvass the city has been issued.

SAYS PREAMBLE IN TREATY FAVORS U. S.

McCumber Explains Why He
Will Oppose It.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Senator McCumber, one of the Republican members of the Foreign Relations Committee, issued the following statement to-night through the Washington Bureau of the League to Enforce Peace:

"I voted against my Republican colleagues in the Committee on Foreign Relations on the proposed preamble to the reservations to the League of Nations treaty, and I will continue to oppose the preamble on the floor of the Senate and will vote against it if it comes to a vote there."

"As the preamble stands it provides that the reservations shall not take effect until accepted by three of the principal allied and associated Powers. The reservations place the United States in a position not enjoyed by the other Powers respecting the engagements of the treaty and the League of Nations. The committee's preamble demands that other Powers sign their assent to occupying such a favored position which they have never claimed nor will enjoy."

"I believe in reservations, but to attempt to force other nations to go before their people and demand from them the special conditions required by us is the wrong way to get such reservations."

"It will be easier and more proper to permit them to acquiesce in our reservations than to demand that they accept them by positive action. The situation is precisely that which frequently confronts a President. A bill is placed before him which he does not wholly approve but which is too important to be vetoed. He therefore permits it to become a law by limitation. Let us make it possible for other nations to accept our reservations in the most courteous manner and in the way least embarrassing to them."

LINERS AVOID THIS PORT.

Ships Diverted to Avoid Difficul-

ties of Strike.

The longshoremen's strike is making the port of New York an undesirable haven for liners from across seas to South America. The Italian steamship Europa, from the Mediterranean, arrived off Fire Island yesterday afternoon and was ordered to Philadelphia because her usual berth at Pier 86, North River, was so congested that there was no room for her. The passengers will be brought by rail to this city.

The Lamport & Holt steamship Vesta, from Buenos Ayres and Rio, with 260 passengers, due here to-morrow, has been diverted by wireless to Newport News. Her passengers will be landed on Monday and brought to New York by rail.

LANES STIRRED BY MEXICAN ABDUCTION

Will Want More Than Car-

ranza's Excuses for Seizure
of U. S. Consul.

\$150,000 RANSOM UNPAID

Complications Between Wash-
ington and Mexico City
May Be Renewed.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Complications between President Carranza and the United States Government may be renewed as a result of the abduction of William C. Jenkins, American Consul agent at Puebla, who is being held by bandits for a ransom of \$150,000 American gold.

Secretary Lansing, who has already made representations to Carranza, is not likely to permit the matter to be disposed of by the usual Mexican Government excuses. There is a fear here that this case may serve as a precedent and cause other United States officials to be considered as legitimate prey for kidnappers, whether in the form of bandits or Carranzistas acting with bandits.

Mr. Jenkins was abducted once before and held for ransom, which was paid, although the amount was insignificant compared with the sum now asked. It is presumed that Mr. Jenkins' abductors know that he was a man of means whose friends would pay well for his safe return. Jenkins is a former United States official and that as an official representative of the United States Government the large sum demanded would likely be paid.

Officials here are silent as to whether the ransom will be paid. Other Americans have been held for ransom in Mexico, but this is the first instance in which the United States officials have been abducted and held for a substantial sum. Admittedly the future attitude of Mexicans toward United States officials and consular officers may depend on the result of this case.

The abduction occurred about twenty-six miles from Mexico City and in an area where Carranzista troops are presumed to exercise full control. There is some intimation now that if the United States Government or private American citizens will advance the \$150,000 ransom, President Carranza himself will make reimbursement.

However, there is doubt as to whether Carranza would part with the \$150,000. It is believed he would give a claim on the Mexican Government or some sort of so-called security. In such circumstances the claim for \$150,000 would simply be added with the great bulk of other American claims against Mexico, which may be paid if something should happen to rescue Mexico from chaos and put her finances on a business basis.

Carranza has sent representatives to Puebla, has started soldiers out and has ordered other aid in locating Jenkins, but the tendency here is to judge the Mexican President by results achieved rather than by the customary professions of friendliness. If Carranza pays the ransom in real money it is felt that the act would be a better proof of the Mexican Government's desire to help than the usual promises to do so. The abduction of Jenkins is a case in which such action would meet the criticism that the bandits and the Carranzistas are more or less in partnership in the abduction of United States citizens.

Assistant Secretary of State Phillips said today that Matthew E. Hanna, Third Secretary at the American Embassy in Mexico City, had gone to Puebla to assist in the investigation. Meanwhile the State Department has informed Mr. Jenkins' relatives on the west coast that everything possible would be done to effect his release.

ARMS EMBARGO ON MEXICAN BORDER.

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 24.—An embargo on the sale and shipment of arms and ammunition on the border was put into effect today by the Southern Department of the United States Army, according to a dispatch received by El Paso district authorities.

DEMANDS RANSOM'S PAYMENT BY MEXICO

Jenkins' Uncle Says Prison-

er's Wife Is in Straits.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—A telegram asking the Mexican Government to advance the \$150,000 demanded for the ransom of his nephew, W. C. Jenkins, United States Consul agent at Puebla, Mexico, who was abducted by Mexican bandits on October 19, was sent from here today to President Carranza by Tom D. Biddle, Jenkins' uncle.

Mr. Biddle, a banker and sheepman of Hanford, Cal., said that the abduction of Jenkins is placed at a cruel disadvantage. "The banks in Puebla are closed and all of Jenkins' property is tied up in such a way that she cannot realize any considerable portion of the money demanded by the bandits. I am here to raise that money for him."

Biddle said he had been notified by Senator Johnson that the machinery of the State Department had been put in motion to effect Jenkins' release.

NEW BORDER ARMS EMBARGO.

Carranza Appeals From Cartati-

ment of His War Powers.

EL PASO, Oct. 24.—All sales and shipments of arms or ammunition are now under the Military Intelligence Division. The order applies to factories wishing to ship to border points as well as retailers and wholesalers on the border. A week ago an order was issued lifting the embargo. No reason was given for again putting it into effect.

Following the withdrawal of his extraordinary war powers by the Mexican House of Deputies President Carranza has placed himself at the disposal of the Mexican High Judiciary Committee "for judgment on his record," according to a message received today by El Paso district authorities.

Gen. Francisco Gonzales, commander of the Juarez garrison, until six years ago a laborer, has been appointed Governor of the State of Tamaulipas by the Mexican Senate.

AZORES STATION FOR U. S.

Portugal Grants Concession for

Naval Base.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—It was reported today in despatches from Lisbon that Portugal had granted the United States a concession in the Azores for a naval station.

Aid for Steel Strikers Voted.

Executive boards of unions affiliated with the International Ladies Garment Workers voted yesterday to assess each of their 125,000 members in New York \$2 for the steel strikers. This action was taken at a meeting in the People's House, 11 East Fifth street.

YUDENITCH CALLS ON RUSSIANS IN FINLAND

Bolshevik Alleges Repulse of

Attackers Before Petrograd.

Two CONVICTED OF CRIMINAL ANARCHY

Justice Weeks Commends
Jurors, Saying Action Will
Be Warning to Reds.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Senator Shields (Tenn.), the Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, whose persistence during the last few days in voting with the Republican majority of the committee in favor of the drastic treaty reservation programme has brought him into bad odor with the extreme administration agents, to-day made one of the remarkable speeches of the treaty debate.

Mr. Shields' course has been more a shock to thick and thin Administration supporters because his antagonism to the treaty did not develop until a comparatively recent date. For a long time after the discussions began he was not suspected of being of the reservation. But bits of his correspondence with constituents at home began to gain publicity, and he fell under suspicion of being weak in his support of the Administration programme.

It was not, however, until the reservation explanation of how the disproportionate large representation of the British Empire in the league would affect the entire organization. He disapproved the British constitution and the development over a long period of relations between the mother country and the Dominions. His purpose was to show that there is no chance of such division of interest or loyalty among the parts of the empire as will ever cause the dependencies to break away on any important question. The system under which all foreign relations and diplomatic communications on behalf of the dependencies are handled through the London government, the veto power of the King, and the uniform loyalty of the Dominions through generations, were analyzed from both the constitutional and the historic viewpoint.

Coming to the Johnson amendment specifically, with its demand that the United States have equal representation with the Empire, the Senator said: "It has been said that the demand for representation in the League of Nations by the dominions and colonies came from them and that the British Empire did not really favor it. What the representatives of the Empire may have said on this subject, I cannot believe they looked with disfavor on the prospect of having five additional votes for their government. I can readily see British diplomacy and astuteness in allowing the colonies to make the demand as in their own interest, and I fear that those who believe the parent country was not behind them are not fully informed of the aggressive foreign policy of the British statesmen and diplomats to obtain every political and commercial advantage possible in all treaties entered into by them."

Dominions Honor Britain.

"I attach little weight to the argument advanced that those overseas dominions, especially Canada, would probably favor the United States in a con-

stitutional war. The fact is that the British Empire in the league would affect the entire organization. He disapproved the British constitution and the development over a long period of relations between the mother country and the Dominions. His purpose was to show that there is no chance of such division of interest or loyalty among the parts of the empire as will ever cause the dependencies to break away on any important question. The system under which all foreign relations and diplomatic communications on behalf of the dependencies are handled through the London government, the veto power of the King, and the uniform loyalty of the Dominions through generations, were analyzed from both the constitutional and the historic viewpoint.

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The case of these two defendants was also the first in which indictments were returned against the American Empire by the Lusk legislative committee investigating Bolshevism and placed before the Extraordinary Grand Jury which was specially drawn in August, 1918, to try the case against Alton and Pavlov.

The charge against Alton and Pavlov was that they violated the criminal anarchy statute through the publication of articles entitled "The Activities of the Russian Revolution" and "The Russian Revolution," which appeared in the March number of a Finnish language magazine with which both men are said to have been connected. This magazine was called *Luokkakatselu*, which is Finnish for "The Class Struggle." The article, it was alleged, was substantially in certain of its passages inciting to the overthrow of organized government by resort to force and violence.

The trial was the first held in this State under the criminal anarchy law, which was placed on the statute books by the Legislature in 1912 after the assassination of President McKinley in Buffalo in September, 1901. This statute comprises seven sections of the penal law and provides a maximum penalty of ten years, a fine or both.

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SENATOR SHIELDS ATTACKS LEAGUE

Democrat Surprises His Col-

leagues by Opposition to
Treaty.

ASSAILS BRITISH VOTE

Declares States of Union Are
More Entitled to Envoys
Than Are Dominions.

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